



## DEMOCRATS NAME WILSON-MARSHALL BY ACCLAMATION

President and Vice President  
Unanimous Choice of St.  
Louis Convention.

### NAMED AFTER SERIES OF DEMONSTRATIONS

William Jennings Bryan Addresses  
Delegates, Praising Chief Executive.  
—Ticket Named at Night  
Session—Story of the Big  
Political Gathering.

St. Louis.—In the presence of a cheering, song singing crowd of 12,000 that packed the Coliseum to its capacity and left a surging, tumultuous mob of disappointed ticketholders outside, Woodrow Wilson was renominated for president of the United States by acclamation at 11:50 o'clock, Thursday night.

At 11:55 o'clock Vice President Thomas Riley Marshall was renominated by acclamation.

Thus, by five minutes, did the Democrats escape the dreaded hoodoo of a ticket named on Friday.

There followed some speeches. Then at 12:31 a. m. the convention adjourned until eleven o'clock Friday morning for action on the platform.

Give Display of Unity.

It was after a series of demonstrations of enthusiasm and party unity lasting nearly three hours and emphasized by the appearance of William Jennings Bryan on the stand as a speaker, interrupting the speeches seconding the nomination of President Wilson, moved that the selection of



President Wilson Making an Address.

the candidate be made by acclamation. "Senator Hughes moves that the rules be suspended and the nomination made by acclamation," bawled Chairman James above the tumult. We were about to put the motion when a man rushed down the aisle with upraised monetary forefinger and the uplifted voice of protest. It was "Bobby" Burke of Chicago, elected Illinois delegate at large as an anti-Wilson man.

"Mr. Chairman, I object," exclaimed Mr. Burke. "A point of order."

"What is the point of order?" demanded the chairman.

"I wish to make an explanation, Mr. Chairman; I wish—"

Mr. Burke was down in front demanding a hearing, but the delegates and the spectators howled him down. Senator James banged his gavel down and, ignoring Mr. Burke, put Senator Hughes' motion.

There was a thunder of ayes in favor of the nomination of Mr. Wilson by acclamation. Chairman James demanded the ayes.

"No," shouted Burke.

The chairman announced "the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for president of the United States by a vote of 1,002 to 1," there being 1,003 delegates in the convention.

Marshall Named Quickly.

The cheering for Wilson was stifled, for the sands of Thursday were running fast into unlovely Friday.

The nomination for vice president were called for. Senator Kern of Indiana was recognized, and with his eye on his watch named Vice President Marshall in a single sentence.

The opposition to Marshall had melted away. Roger Sullivan had withdrawn in the interest of harmony and the names of the other candidates were not presented. James put the question and Marshall was declared the vice-presidential nominee.

Wescott Names Wilson.

President Wilson was placed in nomination by John W. Wescott of New Jersey, who performed the same office on behalf of Mr. Wilson at Baltimore four years ago. Mr. Wescott paid a glowing tribute to the president, whom he entitled "schoolmaster, statesman, financier, pacifist, and moral leader of the Democracy."

Mr. Wescott concluded his oration at 10:50 o'clock, whereupon a bedlam of noise, cheers, band playing, song singing, parading of state delegation standards, and general jubilation broke loose.

Demonstration Is Started.

A bugle rings out in one of the galleries. A great portrait of the president drops down and shuts out the view of many in the gallery. The bandmaster thumps his bass drum. A march round is started. Georgia springs a big banner reading "Woodrow Wilson, Dixie's gift to the nation."

A woman delegate from Kansas marches past the press stand carrying a red, white and blue umbrella. South Carolina unfurls a palmetto flag and joins the column. Texas carries her big single-star banner. Former Congressman Harts carries a broom at the head of the Illinois delegation. Governor Duane is in line with his straw hat on his head.

Girl Leads in "Tipperary."

The band starts "Tipperary," a pretty girl in the speakers' stand swings her arms, and hundreds roar out the words of the famous marching song. The speakers' stand is packed. Among them is South Trimble, clerk of the lower house of congress, waving his black slouch hat. The delegates from New York and a dozen other states are tired and have sunk down in their seats.

A pretty girl in white falls in with the Georgia delegates. The band plays "Turkey in the Straw." A banner like the state standards, bearing the name "Tutulla," is sandwiched between Tennessee and Indiana in the marching line. John J. Martin, the sergeant at arms, jumps on the speaker's desk and waves the huge Lone Star flag of Texas, while the spotlight is thrown on it and the band plays "Dixie."

Now someone starts singing "My Old Kentucky Home." Hundreds take it up and the band falls in.

Blue Banner Comes First.

The aisles are packed with spectators and it is hard for the procession to force a way. The band plays "How Dry I Am," and swings into the "Red, White and Blue," scores of people singing the words.

A big blue banner is forced down

the center aisle. "For Woodrow Wilson—Peace, Prosperity and Preparedness," it reads.

With about 8,000 seats in the hall there are surely 13,000 people in the building.

"Cheer, Cheer, the Gang's All Here" starts a new gale of singing. "Now it is 'Maryland,'" the clear voices of women leading; the chorus. A pretty young woman carries the banner of California. Senator Hughes of New Jersey mounts the speaker's stand, and, waving a cane, proposes three cheers for Wilson. They are lost in the general uproar. The demonstration has been under way for 20 minutes.

Stir Over Suffrage Colors.

At 11:20 p. m., 32 minutes after the demonstration had started, a yellow suffrage umbrella was hoisted over the head of Congressman Heddlu of Alabama who was still holding the gavel temporarily. This served to rouse the enthusiasm.

Two Nebraska delegates leaped into the middle of the New York delegation, sitting tight in its chairs, and urged Murphy and the Tammany braves to get happy. Former Governor Glynn and a few others got on their chairs. Murphy didn't move a muscle.

A handsome woman in full evening dress waved the South Carolina flag from the speakers' stand, while the band played "Dixie."

The band quit playing at 11:30. Two minutes afterward it starts all over again and then Chairman James begins to pound for order. The demonstration has lasted 45 minutes.

After a couple of brief seconding speeches, the nomination of Mr. Wilson was rushed through.

Glynn Is the Keynote.

In a hall gay with flags and bunting and with pictures of party leaders, past and present, looking down upon them from medallions around the balcony, the delegates to the Democratic national convention assembled on scheduled time Wednesday. The proceedings were formally started when William F. McCombs, chairman of the national committee, ascended the platform and rapped for order. He incited the first burst of enthusiasm of the convention when, in a short address introducing the temporary chairman, he predicted victory for the party in the fall.

The keynote speech was delivered by former Gov. Martin H. Glynn of New York, the temporary chairman. He was frequently interrupted by applause when some point in his speech stirred the enthusiasm of the delegates. His eulogy of President Wilson started the biggest demonstration of the day. Following Governor Glynn's speech, committees on credentials, permanent organization, rules, and resolutions were announced, and that day's work was done.

James Permanent Chairman.

The delegates were a little slow in assembling for Thursday's session, and it was almost noon when Temporary

Chairman James

called the convention to order.

Following Mr. Bryan's address the convention got down to the real business for which it had been convened and the renomination of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall was quickly put through as related above. The convention took a recess until eleven o'clock Friday morning, when the report of the committee on resolutions was presented and the platform was adopted with little discussion and practically no opposition.

Adopt Americanism Plank.

Condemnation of the activities of all persons, groups and organizations in the United States that conspire to advance the interests of a foreign power are contained in the Americanism plank of the Democratic platform adopted.

"We charge," the plank declares, "that such conspiracies among a lim-

ited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country."

Through preparedness on land and sea against unexpected invasion and the joining of the United States with other nations to "assist the world in securing settled peace and justice" also were urged in other planks adopted.

A suffrage plank similar to that adopted by the Republican convention, endorsing the issue but leaving its adoption or rejection to the individual states, was adopted.

"We recommend," the plank reads, "the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states upon the same terms as men."

The Only Difference.

First Landlady—I manage to keep my boarders longer than you do.

Second Landlady—(O, I don't know. You keep them so thin that they look longer than they really are.—Pathfinder.

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## STEPS IN CAREER OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Born December 28, 1856, Staunton, Va.

Went to school Columbia, S. C., 1870.

Entered Davidson (N. C.) college, 1873.

Entered Princeton, 1875.

Graduated A. B., 1879.

Entered law school University of Virginia, 1879.

Began law practice in Atlanta, 1882.

Spoke before tariff commission favoring free trade, 1882.

Entered Johns Hopkins university, 1883.

On Bryn Mawr faculty, 1885.

Received Ph. D., 1886, from Johns Hopkins.

Professor history and political science, Wesleyan university, 1888.

Chair of jurisprudence, Princeton, 1890.

L. L. D. from Lake Forest university in 1887; Tulane university, 1898; Johns Hopkins, 1901; Yale, 1901.

Elected president of Princeton, 1902.

Nominated governor of New Jersey, November, 1910.

Elected governor of New Jersey, November, 1910.

Nominated for president of the United States July 2, 1912.

Elected November, 1912.

Inaugurated March 4, 1913.

Renominated, St. Louis, June 15, 1916.

President Woodrow Wilson was fifty-six years two months and four days old when he took the oath of office March 4, 1913. He was the eighth native of Virginia to attain the presidency.

About two years after Woodrow Wilson's birth his father accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Augusta, Ga. This was at that time one of the most influential congregations in the South, and the elder Wilson remained as its pastor throughout the Civil war. He was recognized as one of the leading divines of the South.

Woodrow was only five years old when the war broke out, and as Augusta was not the scene of any actual conflict, the boy knew little about what was going on. He was also shielded from the stormy passions and violent prejudices of the war and grew up into manhood unworried by sectional hate.

The elder Wilson did not form the education of his son. He took him on journeys about the city, visiting factories and explaining to him how cloth is made. He also read to him by the hour. But the boy himself did not begin to read until long after the average age when children are supposed to read. This is rather remarkable when one thinks of the unobtrusive aptitude for books the president has always had. But when he did learn to read he more than made up for lost time. He is at the present time one of the most widely read men in this or any other country.

The early years of the president's life were spent in the library, though inconspicuous pursuit of knowledge. He specialized in the law, in American history, and in political economy. With this foundation laid, he burst upon the political world in 1890 when he was elected governor of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket.

In the second year of his governorship his term for president was staged under the management of William F. McCombs, one of his former students at Princeton. During the pre-convention months he lost this half a dozen other entrants for presidential honors made their appearance.

At the subsequent Democratic national convention at Baltimore, Jan. 25-July 2, Mr. Wilson bent out millions with a vote that increased as each roll call till his victory was recorded on the forty-sixth ballot. In the election that followed he was the only victor over the Taft and Roosevelt tickets, though his entire popular vote did not reach that accorded William Jennings Bryan in 1896.

Of Scotch-Irish Descent.

President Wilson is the son of Joseph R. and Jessie Woodrow Wilson, disciples of the Scotch Presbyterian faith. He was born in the home of a small church in Staunton, Va., where his father was sexton.

From Virginia the Wilsons moved to Georgia, where Woodrow was about two years old.

From Georgia the family moved to South Carolina. In the old Palmetto state the future president basked in youth and began to think upon a career.

He first attended Davidson college, where he put in one year of hard study.

After this one year at college, Woodrow remained at home during the next twelve months, transferring to his younger brother a part of the learning he had brought with him from Davidson.

This brings his biography up to the year 1875—a momentous year for Woodrow Wilson and for Princeton university. It was the year he entered Princeton.

He had not been at Princeton long before he found out just what he wanted to do. And that thing was to be a public man, to devote his life to the service of his country.

This determination came with a thrill upon reading in an English magazine a series of articles on the British parliament, presenting in graphic language the dramatic scenes enacted in the British legislature. He never forgot the picture. He hunted up everything in the library he could find bearing upon this subject and devoured it, and from that day to this has never wavered in his determination to play an active part in the stirring scenes of his country's political stage.

Mr. Wilson began his preparation at once. He subordinated his regular college work to the task of fitting himself for public life.

He devoted all his energy and every faculty he possessed to the furnishing of his mind to the end that he might be an authority on government and the history of government and be a leader in the affairs of his country.

No man ever subjected himself to sterner discipline or worked more steadfastly towards a fixed goal. He first taught himself to write shorthand in order that he might make rapid digests of what he read and heard. He also practiced composition assiduously, and extemporaneous speaking that he might be skilled and ready in offhand debate.

Graduated With Famous Class.

He graduated in the famous Princeton class of '79, on whose roster were many names destined to become more or less famous. Among these were Mark C. Pittney, who later sat on the bench of the United States Supreme court.

When Mr. Wilson left Princeton he had come to the conclusion that the most direct avenue into public life was through the law. Accordingly, during the following year he entered the University of Virginia, becoming versed in the rudiments of the law under the teachings of Dr. John D. Minor.

Almost at once he became a significant figure at the Virginia university. He won both the "oratorical" and "writing" prizes, and under the influence of his ardent classmates of the South he took a more active interest in college athletics than he had taken at Princeton, although he was never what might be called an enthusiast in these matters.

After two years' study at the University of Virginia, Mr. Wilson selected Atlanta as the field of initial practice at the bar. He joined a young man named Benck, and the two went to the Georgia capital and opened law offices under the firm name of "Benck & Wilson." Young Wilson soon discovered that he was sitting in at a meeting game, and during the following year, 1880, he entered Johns Hopkins university studying history and political economy under Herbert B. Adams and Richard T. Ely.

Professor at Bryn Mawr.

His next field of activity was at Bryn Mawr, the famous college, which had just been opened. But as a sort of preparation for his Bryn Mawr professorship, he journeyed to Sacramento, where he married Miss L. M. Landon, a young woman of Sacramento, a former daughter of the late John C. Calhoun, August 6, 1884. December 3, 1885, Mr. Wilson arrived at Washington, Mrs. Ely being clerk of that city.

The president has three daughters, Miss Margaret, Woodrow Wilson, Miss Frances Brown, and Miss William Gibbs McLean.

Mr. Wilson remained at Bryn Mawr three years teaching history and economy. His work had won him an excellent reputation as a college instructor, and his numerous articles next summer in Virginia magazine in Mr. Landon's "The States."

He again turned his attention to Princeton when in the fall of 1890 he took the chair of jurisprudence and political science at that institution. He held this chair at Princeton for twelve years, working during this period, between 1892 and 1894, on "A History of the American People."

Made President of Princeton.

In 1902 he was called to the law school at Princeton.

## PRESIDENT HAS HAD BUSY LIFE

Long Career as Educator Before  
He Entered the World of  
Politics.

### IS A VIRGINIAN BY BIRTH

Eighth Man From That State to Be  
Chosen Chief Executive of the  
Nation—Practice of the Law  
Was at One Time His  
Vocation.

Born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856.

Graduated from Princeton, 1879, degree A. B.

Studied law at University of Virginia.

Studied history and political economy at Johns Hopkins university, 1880-1882.

Practiced law at Atlanta, Ga., 1882-83.

Married Ellen Louise Axson of Savannah, Ga., June 24, 1885.

Professor of history and political economy Bryn Mawr college, 1885-8, and at Wesleyan university, 1888-90.

Professor of jurisprudence and politics, Princeton university, 1890-1902.

Elected president of Princeton university, 1902.

Elected governor of New Jersey in 1910.

Elected to presidency of the United States November 5, 1912.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Historical association, the American Economic association.

Mr. Wilson is the author of the following books and essays: "Congressional Government, a Study of American Politics," "The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," "Division and Reunion," "An Old Master and Other Political Essays," "George Washington," and "A History of the American People."

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